

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/biofuels-statistics>

These are extracts from statistics produced by the British Government concerning bio ethanol and bio diesel production and use in the UK along with information as to the origin of the materials used to make them.

## Report 2008 - 2009

The headline figures are:

1,284 million litres of biofuel have been supplied. This is approximately 2.7% of total road transport fuel used in the UK.

More biodiesel (82%) has been supplied than bioethanol (18%).

The majority of feedstock has been imported. The feedstock is known for 99% of fuel supplied. Both the feedstock and country of origin are known for 81%.

The most widely reported source of biodiesel was American soy (24% of biodiesel supplied).

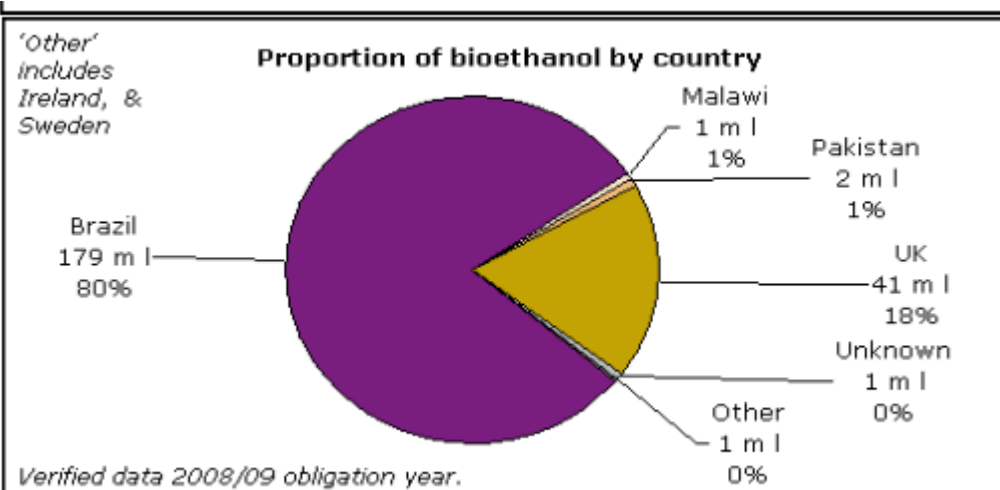
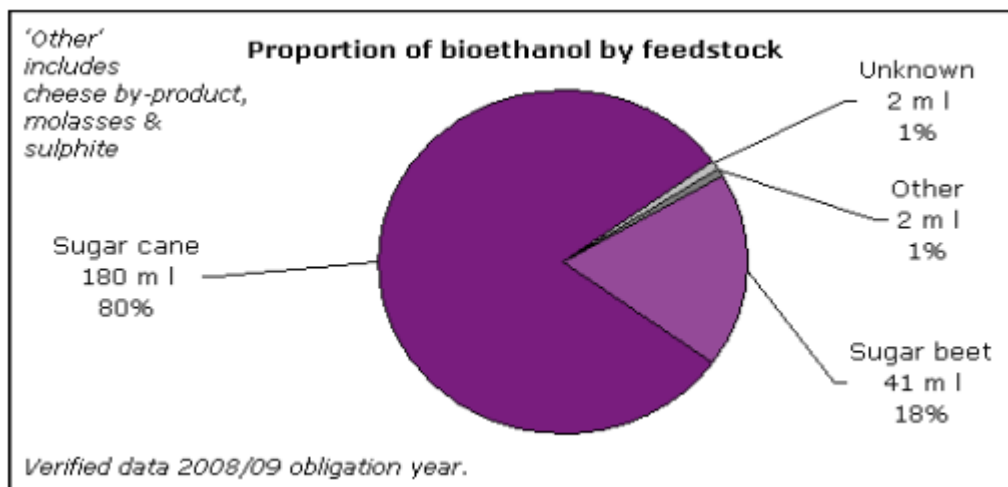
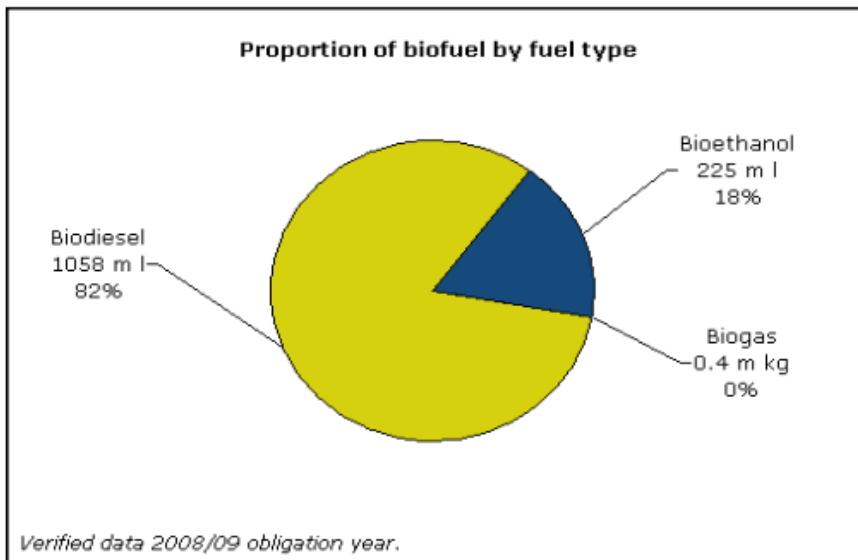
The most widely reported source of bioethanol was Brazilian sugarcane (79% of bioethanol supplied).

Over the period, 20% of biofuels met an environmental standard, compared to a target of 30%.

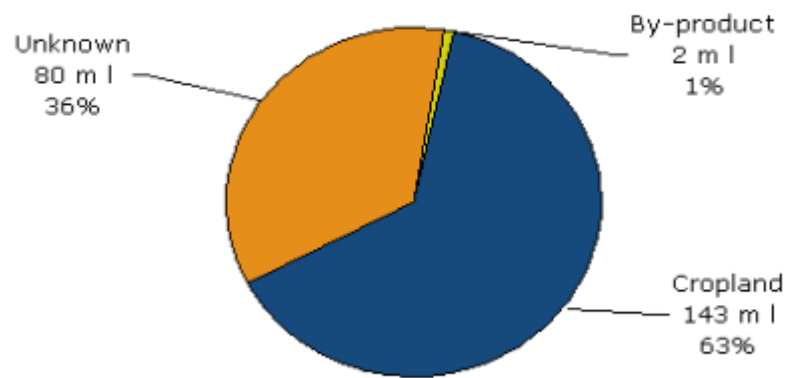
99% of the fuel reported as coming from UK feedstocks met environmental sustainability standards.

Greenhouse gas savings of 46% were achieved against a Government target of 40%

## Volumes and proportions by fuel type



**Proportion of bioethanol by previous land-use**



*Verified data 2008/09 obligation year.*

## Report 2009 - 2010

In the full twelve months of the 2009/10 1,568 million litres of biofuel have been supplied, which is approximately 3.33% of total road transport fuel used in the UK.

More biodiesel (71%) has been supplied than bioethanol (29%).

The feedstock is known for 95% of fuel supplied. Both the feedstock and country of origin are known for 86%.

The most widely reported source of biodiesel was soy from Argentina (29% of biodiesel supplied). The most widely reported source of bioethanol was sugarcane from Brazil (68% of bioethanol supplied).

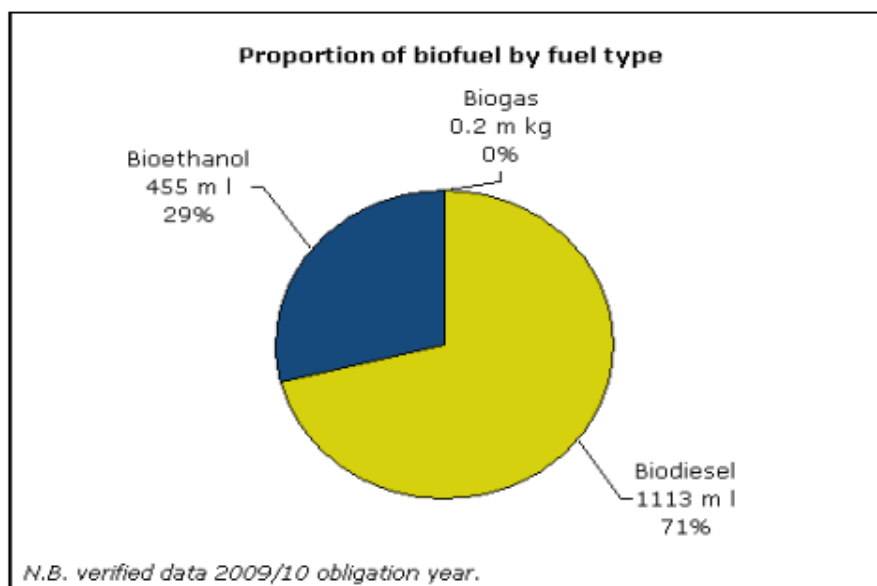
Over the period, 31% of biofuels met an environmental standard, compared to a target of 50%.

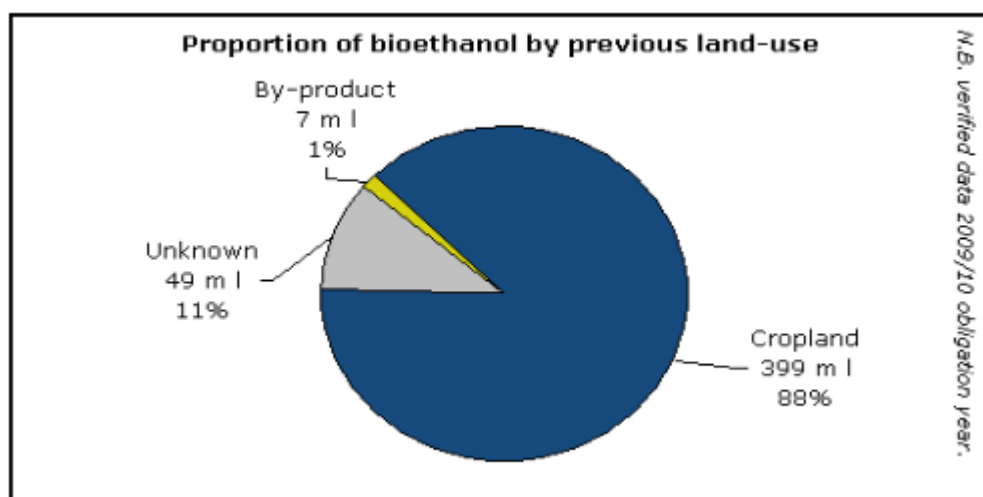
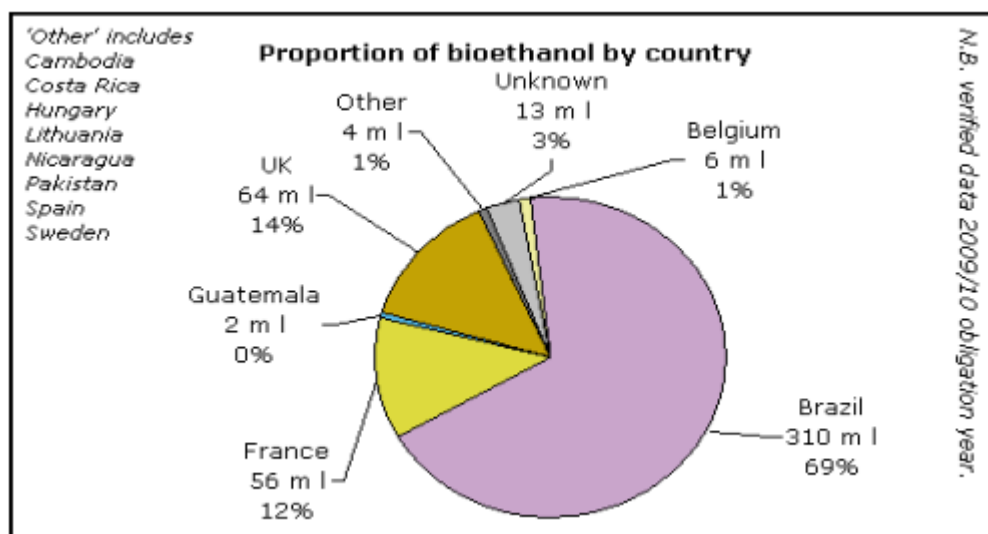
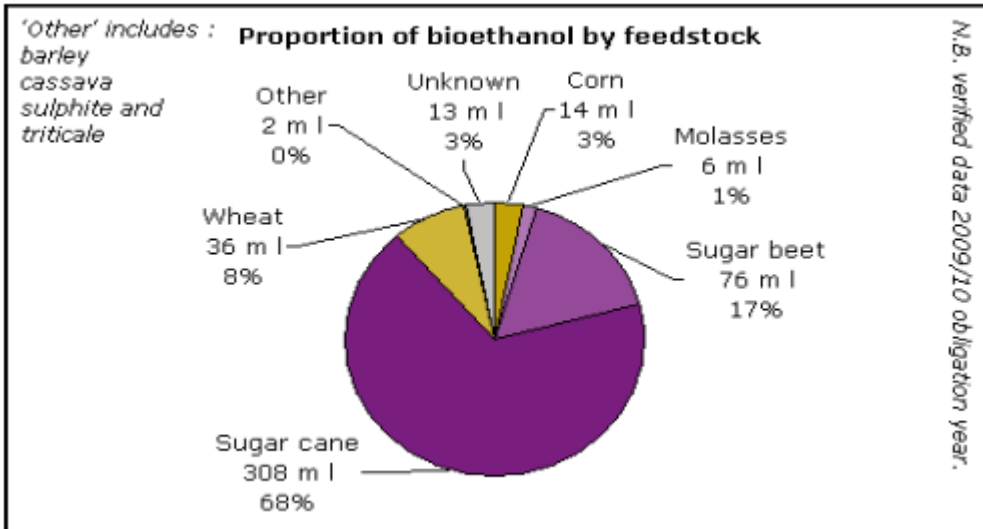
The majority of feedstock has been imported; 11% of the biofuel was reported as coming from UK feedstocks.

93% of the fuel reported as coming from UK feedstocks met environmental sustainability standards.

Greenhouse gas savings of 51% were achieved against a Government target of 45%.

### **Volumes and proportions by fuel type**





## Report 2010 - 2011 Executive Summary

This report covers the supply of biofuels under the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation<sup>1</sup> from 2010 to 2011. The headline figures are:

In the twelve months of the 2010/11 obligation period, 1,517 million litres of biofuel have been supplied, which is approximately 3.27% of total road transport fuel reported to the RTFO Administrator against an annual target of 3.5%.

More biodiesel (59%) has been supplied than bioethanol (41%). There has also been a small volume of biogas declared to us.

The feedstock is known for 98% of fuel supplied. Both the feedstock and country of origin are known for 97%.

The largest proportion of biofuel came from the feedstock, used cooking oil (459m litres, 30% of total biofuel supplied).

The most widely reported feedstock for a single country for biodiesel was soy from Argentina (196m litres, 22% of biodiesel supplied).

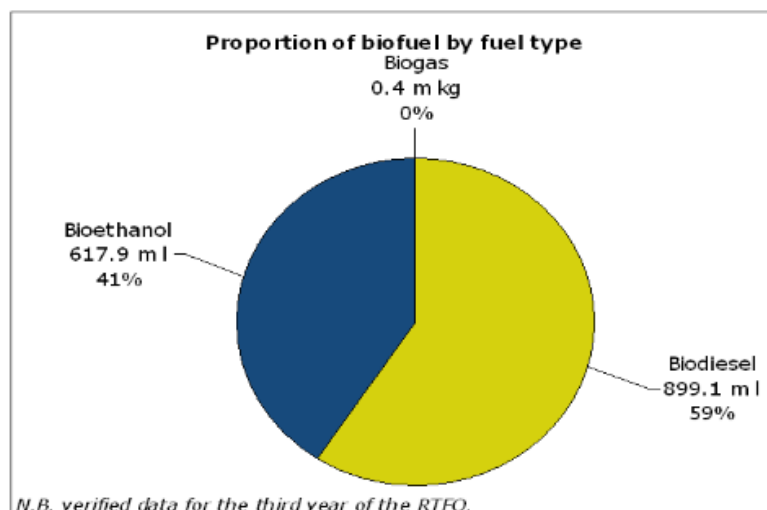
The most widely reported feedstock for a single country for bioethanol was US Corn (156m litres, 25% of bioethanol). This overtook sugarcane from Brazil (124m litres, 20% of bioethanol supplied).

Over the period, 53% of biofuels met an environmental standard, compared to a target of 80%.

The majority of feedstock has been imported; 22% of the biofuel was reported as coming from UK feedstocks. 84% of the fuel reported as coming from UK feedstocks met environmental sustainability standards.

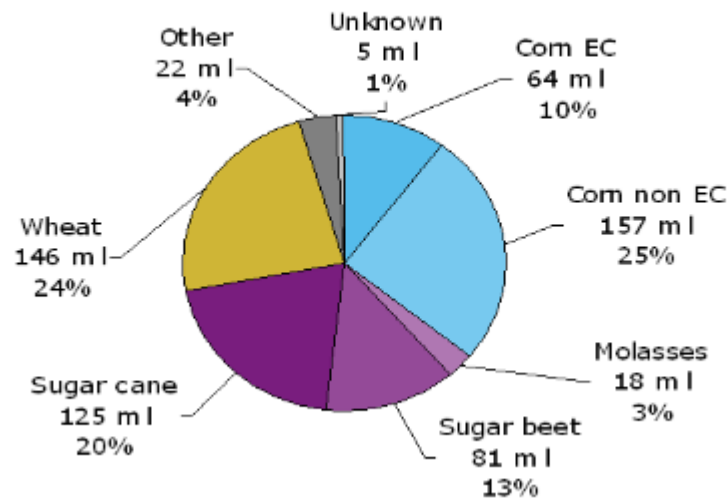
Greenhouse gas savings of 57% were achieved against a Government target of 50%

### **Volumes and proportions by fuel type**



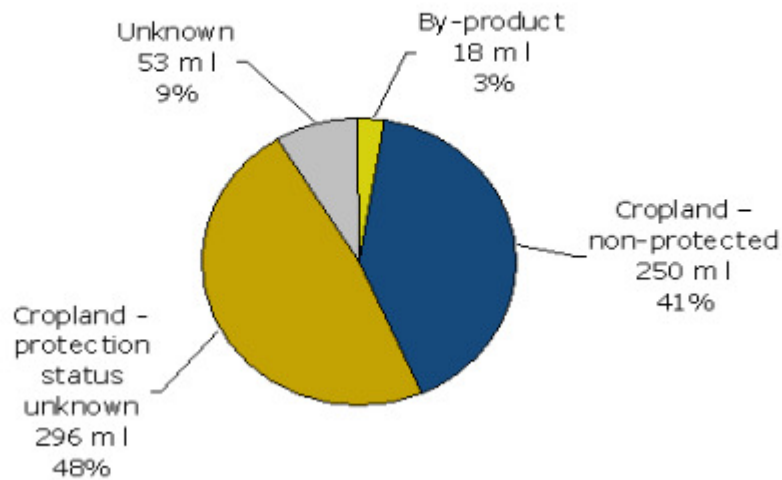
'Other' includes  
barley, rye,  
triticale

### Proportion of bioethanol by feedstock



N.B. verified data for the third year of the RTFO.

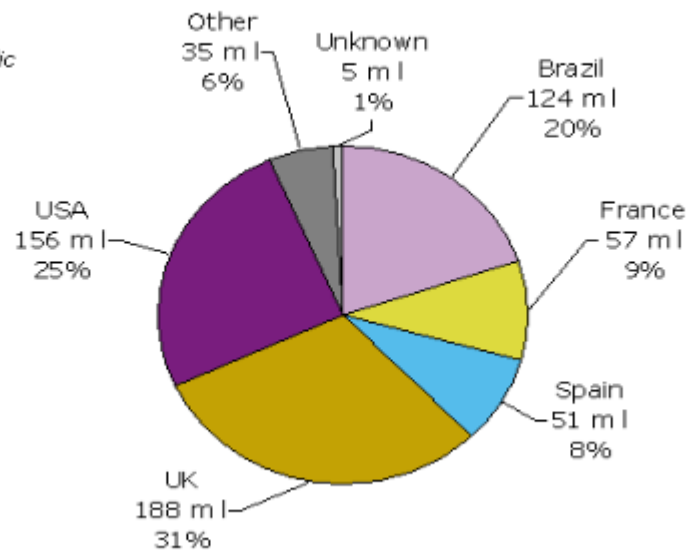
### Proportion of bioethanol by previous land-use



N.B. verified data for the third year of the RTFO.

'Other' includes  
Belgium  
Costa Rica  
Czech Republic  
Denmark  
Finland  
Germany  
Guatemala  
Hungary  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Netherlands  
Nicaragua  
Poland  
Romania  
Serbia  
Sweden

### Proportion of bioethanol by country



N.B. verified data for the third year of the RTFO.

# Report 2011 - 2012

The format used and some of the data recorded changed slightly compared to earlier years. EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED), which includes compulsory sustainability came into force during this reporting session.

## Executive summary

This report covers the supply of renewable fuels under the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation from 2011 to 2012.

### Headline figures:

- 1.6 billion litres of renewable transport fuel were supplied,
- .
- Average carbon savings of 61.2% were made.

### Fuel types

- Biodiesel made up 56.9% of renewable fuel supplied.
- Bioethanol made up 42.7% of renewable fuel supplied.
- Small volumes of hydrotreated vegetable oil, biogas, pure vegetable oil and bio-methanol (as either pure bio-methanol or bio-MTBE) were also supplied.

### 1) Over the whole of 2011/12

#### By feedstock

- The largest feedstock was used cooking oil with 800.4 million litres of supply (49.9% of total supply).
- The second largest feedstock was non-EC corn with 486.0 million litres of supply (30.3% of total supply).
- No other feedstock provided more than 5% of supply.

#### By country

- Feedstocks were supplied from 39 countries (and from 'unknown'). (Of these, 19 supplied only used cooking oil (which came from 34 countries and 'unknown')).
- The United States provided the most feedstock with 598.3 million litres (37.3% of total supply).
- The United Kingdom was the second largest known country with 190.0 million litres (11.8% of total supply).
- The country of origin was not known for 219.4 million litres (13.7% of total supply).



# Report 2012 -2013

## Executive summary

This report covers the supply of renewable fuels under the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation from 2012 to 2013

The headline figures are:

□ 1,340 million litres of renewable fuel have been supplied, which is 3.00% of total road transport fuel.

1,334 million litres (99.6%) of this renewable fuel has so far been demonstrated to meet the sustainability requirements

□ Of the 1,334 million litres meeting the sustainability requirements, bioethanol comprised 59% of supply, biodiesel (FAME) 37% and the rest was a mix of biomethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) . There were also small volumes of biogas, and pure vegetable oil.

□ The most widely reported source for biodiesel (by feedstock and country of origin) was used cooking oil from the UK (140 million litres, 10% of total fuel, 29% of biodiesel).

□ The most widely reported source for bioethanol (by feedstock and country of origin) was corn from the United States of America (254 million litres, 19% of total fuel, 32% of bioethanol).

□ 40% of fuel was made from a waste/non-agricultural residue (double counting) feedstock.

□ 21% of the fuel was sourced from UK feedstocks.

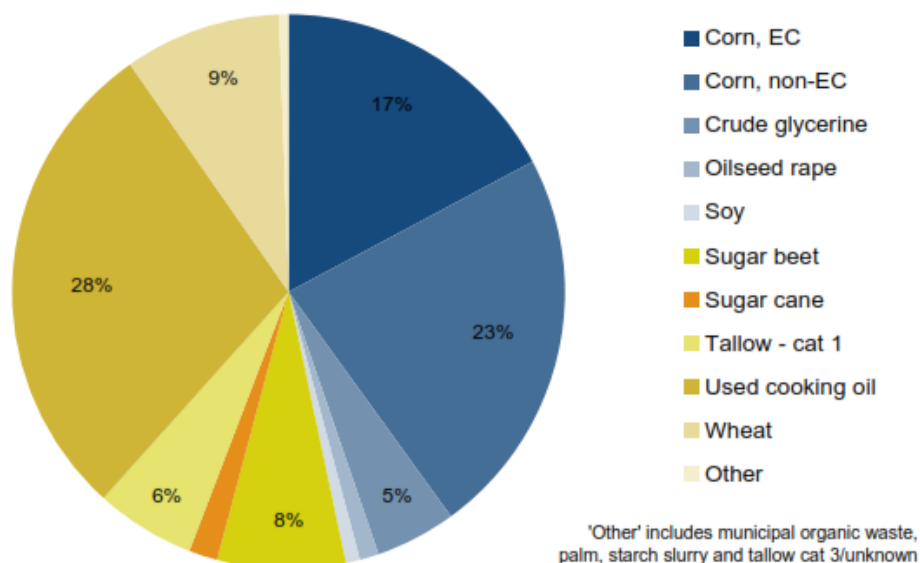
□ An aggregate greenhouse gas saving of 66% compared to fossil fuels was achieved.

□ 81% of the fuel was sourced from a voluntary scheme.

□ The most commonly used voluntary scheme was ISCC (66% of fuel) followed by Abengoa (9%).

## Supply of biofuel to the UK by feedstock

Bioethanol from corn and biodiesel from the double counting feedstock used cooking oil dominate supply.



Global supply of bioethanol to the UK



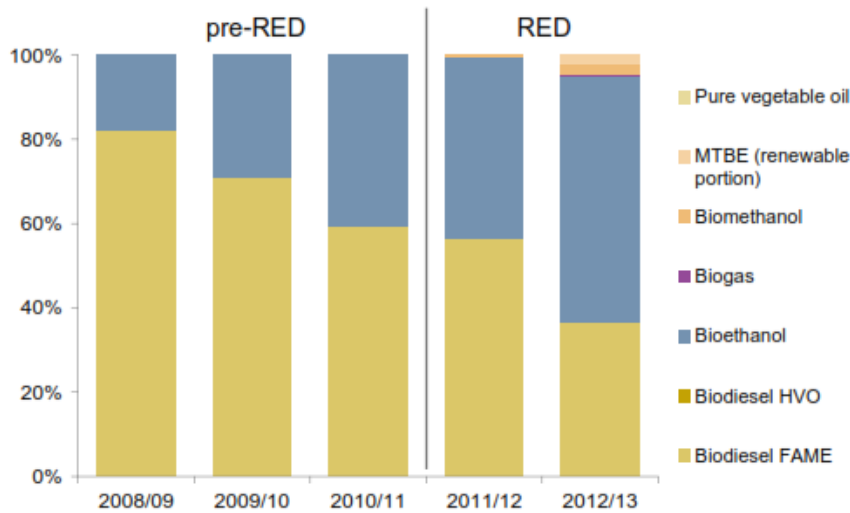
**Supply in million litres**  
Over 110  
60 - 110  
16 - 59.9  
Under 16

# Summary of data 2008 - 2013

## Data on fuel supply for 2008/09 to 2012/13

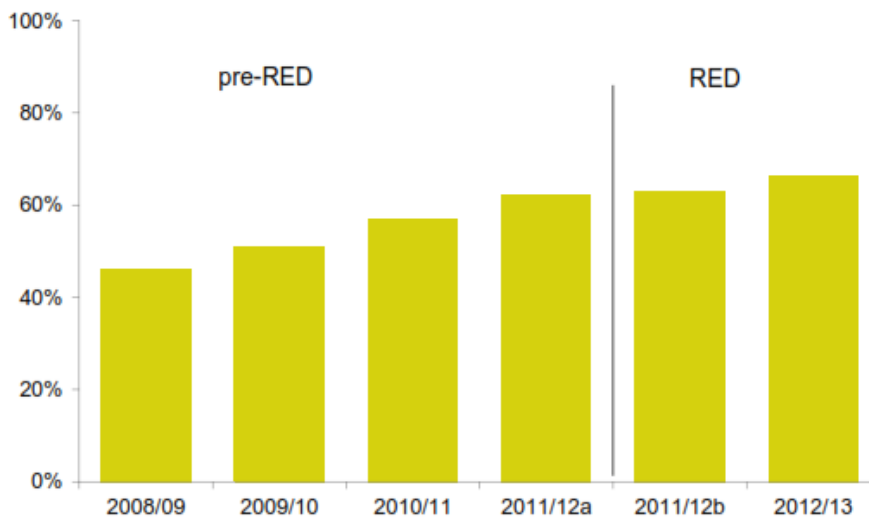
### Supply of biofuel in the UK by fuel type

The predominant biofuel type used in the UK has shifted from biodiesel to bioethanol. In 2012/13, new fuels to the UK market - biomethanol and MTBE - comprised 5% of the total supply.



### Greenhouse gas savings delivered by biofuel supplied to the UK

Greenhouse gas savings delivered by the RTFO have increased from 46% in 2008/09 to 66% in 2012/13. This does not include emissions from indirect land use change.



# Report 2013 - 2014

## Executive summary

This report covers the supply of renewable fuels under the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation from 2013 to 2014 based on data currently available

The headline figures are:

- 876 million litres of renewable fuel have been supplied, which is 3.43% of total road and non-road mobile machinery fuel.

596 million litres (68%) of this renewable fuel has so far been demonstrated to meet the sustainability requirements

- Of the 596 million litres meeting the sustainability requirements, bioethanol comprised 50% of supply, biodiesel (FAME) 46% and biomethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) 4%. There were also small volumes of biogas and pure vegetable oil.

- The most widely reported source for biodiesel (by feedstock and country of origin) was used cooking oil from the UK (72 million litres, 12% of total fuel, 26% of biodiesel).

- The most widely reported source for bioethanol (by feedstock and country of origin) was corn from the Ukraine (54 million litres, 9% of total fuel, 18% of bioethanol).

- 50% of fuel was made from a waste/non-agricultural residue (double counting) feedstock.

- 24% of the fuel was sourced from UK feedstocks.

- An aggregate greenhouse gas saving of 71% compared to fossil fuels was achieved.

- 98% of the fuel was sourced from a voluntary scheme.

- The most commonly used voluntary scheme was ISCC (89% of fuel) followed by Abengoa RED Bioenergy Sustainability Assurance (8%).